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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/807,322	02/27/97	WILSKA	K 297-005893-U

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LM01/1002

EXAMINER

MALING, N

ART UNIT 2744

PAPER NUMBER

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DATE MAILED: 10/02/98

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. <b>08/807,322</b>	Applicant(s) <b>Wilska et al.</b>
	Examiner <b>Nay Maung</b>	Group Art Unit <b>2744</b>

Responsive to communication(s) filed on Feb 27, 1997

This action is **FINAL**.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

#### Disposition of Claims

Claim(s) 1 and 4-28 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

Claim(s) 1 and 4-28 is/are rejected.

Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is  approved  disapproved.

The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

All  Some\*  None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

received.

received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

#### Attachment(s)

Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Summary, PTO-413

Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 4, 6-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski (WO 94/14274) in view of Virtuoso et al (Virtuoso).

Consider claims 1, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18, 19, and 28. Parulski discloses a device (fig. 2a), for data processing (p. 9, lines 10-27), which is a small-sized portable and hand-held work station comprising: a data processing unit (LUT 62); a display (fig. 1a, item 11); a user interface (i.e., keyboard; fig. 2a); at least one memory unit (p. 12, lines 20-26); a power source (inherent); and application software (p. 9, lines 10-15), the device also has a camera unit (fig. 2a, item 30), which includes a camera and optics (fig. 2a), and at least one memory unit (p. 9, lines 12) wherein at least a portion of the camera is located within the housing of the device (figure 2a, item 28). In addition, Parulski further discloses a portion of the camera unit is integrated in a circuit card (PCMCIA card) that is electrically coupled to the card slot of the device (fig. 2a).

Parulski does not disclose mean for transmitting image information processed by the data processing unit. However, the claimed limitation is very well-known in the telecommunication art as evidenced by Virtuoso. Virtuoso discloses a device for integration between voice and data

radio communication having a computer for connecting a PCMCIA card which has a RF. section for transmitting and receiving data and voice information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Parulski's PCMCIA card to include a RF. section, as taught by Virtuoso, in order to transmit and receive data and voice information.

Consider claim 6. Parulski and Virtuoso fail to teach the device having a replaceable keyboard. However, the replaceable keyboards are notoriously well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a replaceable keyboard for the device in order to provide customers with an option on the type of keyboard used (i.e. ergonomic keyboard).

Consider claim 7. Parulski and Virtuoso fail to show the camera and the computer communicating by infrared links. However, it is well known in the art to communicate between two devices by radio, infrared and ultrasonic links. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the devices communicate by an infrared link in order to provide a wireless link.

Consider claim 10. a battery power source inherently present in Parulski's system in order to power the system.

Consider claims 11, 13 and 16. Parulski discloses a semiconductor camera (figure 2a; p. 9, lines 10-27).

Consider claim 12. Parulski discloses processing and storing the image in a memory unit for later recall (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claims 14, 17, and 26. Parulski discloses a PCMCIA card (p. 9, lines 10-27).

Consider claim 20. Parulski discloses a means for performing character recognition of characters in an image recorded by the camera unit (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claim 21. Parulski discloses a display means and a means for modifying an image appearing on the display (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claim 28. The combination of Parulski and Virtuoso discloses all of the limitations as disclosed above, but they fail to disclose transmitting a portion of the recorded image by facsimile transmission. However, it is well known in the art to send a file to another location by a facsimile transmission from a portable notebook computer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit a portion of an image recorded by the camera by a facsimile transmission in order to transfer the data to a person at a remote location.

Consider claims 22 and 23. See the rejection of claim 28 of this office action.

Consider claim 24. The combination of Parulski and Virtuoso do not explicitly show the claimed limitation, but it is well known in the art to have a digitizer pad incorporated in a portable notebook computer and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a digitizer pad in order to input data.

Consider claim 25. The combination do not specifically show the claimed limitation; however, it is well known in the art to have a portable notebook computer transmitting electronic mail messages, paging or connecting to an on-line information service. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a

portable notebook computer capable of transmitting electronic mail messages, paging or connecting to an on-line information service to provide the user with access to different communication media with one device.

3. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski (WO 94/14274) in view of Virtuoso et al (Virtuoso) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Simpson et al. (Simpson).

Consider claim 27. The combination of Parulski and Virtuoso fail to disclose using the Short Message Service. However, Simpson teaches that it is well known in the art to use the short message service for advertising purposes in portable devices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a portable notebook transmit a SMS message including a portion of the image in order to provide a user of a portable device with a photograph of the advertised product.

4. Claims 1, 4-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paajanen et al (Paajanen) in view of Parulski (WO 94/14274).

Consider claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 15, 18, 19, and 28. Paajanen discloses a portable personal computer and mobile telephone device integrated into one and the same body structure the body having: a display (3), a key board (2) for operating the computer and the mobile telephone (abstract), a data processing unit, a speaker, a microphone, at least one memory unit, a power

source, an application software, and means for transmitting and receiving data and voice information (col. 3, lines 1-38).

However, Paajanen do not explicitly show a PCMCIA card slot having a camera portion for taking picture and processing image information. However, the claimed limitation are very well-known in the art as evidenced by Parulski.

Parulski discloses a PCMCIA card having a camera portion of the camera unit is integrated in the circuit card (PCMCIA card) that is electrically coupled to a card slot of a computer for taking picture (fig. 2a) and for data processing (p. 9, lines 10-27), the computer which is a small-sized portable and hand-held work station comprising of a data processing unit (LUT 62); a display (fig. 1a, item 11); a user interface (i.e., keyboard; fig. 2a); at least one memory unit (p. 12, lines 20-26); a power source (inherent); and application software (p. 9, lines 10-15), the computer also has a camera unit (fig. 2a, item 30), which includes a camera and optics (fig. 2a), and at least one memory unit (p. 9, lines 12) wherein at least a portion of the camera is located within the housing of the device (figure 2a, item 28).

Given that it is known in the art to include a PCMCIA card having a camera portion into a computer for taking picture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Paajanen's mobile telephone/computer device in order to have a PCMCIA card with a camera; thus, a user can take a picture and transmit the picture to a base station in an emergency situation.

Consider claim 6. Paajanen and Parulski fail to teach the device having a replaceable keyboard. However, the replaceable keyboards are notoriously well known in the art. Therefore,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a replaceable keyboard for the device in order to provide customers with an option on the type of keyboard used (i.e. ergonomic keyboard).

Consider claim 7. Paajanen and Parulski fail to show the camera and the computer communicating by infrared links. However, it is well known in the art to communicate between two devices by radio, infrared and ultrasonic links. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the devices communicate by an infrared link in order to provide a wireless link.

Consider claim 10. a battery power source inherently present in Paajanen's system in order to power the system.

Consider claims 11, 13 and 16. Parulski further discloses a semiconductor camera (figure 2a; p. 9, lines 10-27).

Consider claim 12. Parulski further discloses processing and storing the image in a memory unit for later recall (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claims 14, 17 , and 26. Parulski discloses a PCMCIA card (p. 9; lines 10-27).

Consider claim 20. Parulski further discloses a means for performing character recognition of characters in an image recorded by the camera unit (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claim 21. Parulski further discloses a display means and a means for modifying an image appearing on the display (p. 12, lines 5-27).

Consider claim 28. The combination of Paajanen and Parulski discloses all of the limitations as discloses above, but they fail to disclose transmitting a portion of the recorded

image by facsimile transmission. However, it is well known in the art to send a file to another location by a facsimile transmission from a portable notebook computer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit a portion of an image recorded by the camera by a facsimile transmission in order to transfer the data to a person at a remote location.

Consider claims 22 and 23. See the rejection of claim 28 of this office action.

Consider claim 24. The combination of Paajanen and Parulski do not explicitly show the claimed limitation, but it is well known in the art to have a digitizer pad incorporated in a portable notebook computer and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a digitizer pad in order to input data.

Consider claim 25. The combination of Paajanen and Parulski do not specifically show the claimed limitation; however, it is well known in the art to have a portable notebook computer transmitting electronic mail messages, paging or connecting to an on-line information service.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a portable notebook computer capable of transmitting electronic mail messages, paging or connecting to an on-line information service to provide the user with access to different communication media with one device.

5. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paajanen et al. (Paajanen) in view of Parulski (WO 94/14274) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Simpson et al. (Simpson).

Consider claim 27. The combination of Paajanen and Parulski fail to disclose using the Short Message Service. However, Simpson teaches that it is well known in the art to use the short message service for advertising purposes in portable devices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a portable notebook transmit a SMS message including a portion of the image in order to provide a user of a portable device with a photograph of the advertised product.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 4-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

7. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

**Or:**

(703) 305-9508 (for informal or draft communications, please label  
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nay Maung whose telephone number is (703) 308-7745.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



DWAYNE D. BOST  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 2700

N. Maung   
September 18, 1998